

THE MAINE BLOWN UP

Last of the Big Battleship.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Many of the Crew Killed and Wounded.

ALL HAVANA CITY SHAKEN

Every Window in the Place Broken—Many Drowning Sailors Saved by the Spanish Cruiser Alfonso XIII—Admiral Sigbee Acknowledges Courties From General Blanco.

HAVANA, February 15.—At a quarter of 10 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine in Havana harbor. Many were killed or wounded. All the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII are afloat. As yet the cause of the explosion is not apparent.

The wounded sailors of the Maine are unable to explain it. It is believed that the cruiser is totally destroyed.

The explosion shook the whole city. The windows were broken in all the houses.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has conferred with several of the wounded sailors and understands from them that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they can give no particulars as to the cause.

The secretary of the navy received the following from Captain Sigbee: "Maine blown up in Havana harbor 9:40, and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless many killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward line steamer. Send lighthouse tender from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him.

"Public opinion should be suspended until further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of General Blanco now with me and express sympathy.

The officers referred to in the above dispatch are Lieutenant Friend W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt.

From the wording of the dispatch the navy department thinks it is possible that they were on shore at the time of the accident.

The Secretary of the Navy received another dispatch from Key West at the same time as the above, but its contents were not made public.

The orders for the lighthouse tenders were at once sent to Key West in plain language, thus avoiding the delay that would have arisen from the use of a cipher.

HAVANA, February 16.—Midnight.—The wildest consternation prevails in Havana. The wharves are crowded with thousands of people. It is believed the explosion occurred in a small powder magazine. What remains of the Maine is still burning.

Captain Sigbee and the other officers have been saved. It is estimated that over 100 of the crew were killed, but it is impossible as yet to give exact details. Admiral Manterola has ordered that boats of all kinds should go to the assistance of the Maine and her wounded.

The Havana firemen are giving aid, tending carefully to the wounded as they are brought on shore. It is a terrible sight.

General Zolano and the other generals have orders from Captain General Blanco to take steps to help the Maine's crew in every way possible. The correspondent of the Associated Press has been near the Maine in one of the boats of the cruiser Alfonso XIII and has seen others of the wounded who corroborate the statement of those of the invalids that were asleep when the explosion occurred.

Captain Sigbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head. Orders

were given to the officers to save themselves as best they could.

The latter, who were literally thrown from their bunks in their nightclothing, gave the necessary orders with great self control.

The first theory was that there had been a preliminary explosion in the magazine of powder or dynamite below the water.

Paymaster Charles W. Littlefield, who is given in the list of officers on the Maine, has recently been replaced by Paymaster Ryan. Littlefield is now in Washington.

Secretary Long received Captain Sigbee's dispatch but a few minutes before the Associated Press dispatches were handed him. He received the news with apparent calm, and his first act was to comply with Captain Sigbee's request that assistance be sent from Key West. He wired Captain Forester at Key West to proceed with the naval tender Fern to Havana harbor.

Secretary Long then sent for Captain Dickins and the two discussed Captain Sigbee's brief telegram. No other naval officers were present, and besides the secretary and Captain Dickins the naval colony here is ignorant of this disaster, the greatest which has befallen the American navy since the shipwreck in Apia many years ago. The secretary is inclined to believe that most of the officers of the Maine were on shore at the time of the accident, as it was still early in the night.

While neither the Secretary nor Captain Dickins is inclined to discuss the probable cause of the accident, several suggestions were ventured. They believe that it may have been caused by a fire in the bunkers, heating the bulkhead near a magazine, or that an accident had occurred while inspecting high explosives.

Admiral Manterola believes that the fire explosion was of a grenade that was hurled over the navy yard.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Assistant Secretary Day has received the following dispatch from General Lee:

"The Maine blew up at 9:40. The explosion occurred well forward under main's quarters, consequently many were lost. It is believed all officers saved but Jenkins and Merritt, who are not accounted for. Cause of explosion yet to be investigated. Capt. Gen. and army and navy officers rendered every assistance. Sigbee and most of his officers on board steamer City of Washington. Others on Spanish gunboat and in the city. Am with Sigbee, who has telegraphed Navy department.

LIEUT. HAVANA, February 16.—The report that Captain Sigbee was wounded is inaccurate. Captain Sigbee, with other officers, went in a small boat to the Ward line steamer City of Washington. Two officers and more than 200 of the crew are missing. Some of the crew who were able to support themselves by swimming were saved by boats.

Six of the wounded crew and one of the officers have been taken to the military hospital by General Blanco's orders. The Maine was a second-class battleship of 9082 tons displacement and 9280 horse power, with a speed of 17.4 knots. The keel was laid in 1893 and the cost was \$2,500,000. The armament was four 10-inch breech-loading rifles, six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, secondary battery, seven 6-pounder rapid fire guns and eight 17-pounders. She was 318 feet long, 37 feet beam, mean draft 21 feet 6 inches, and was fitted with four torpedoes. The side armor was twelve inches thick, eight inches on the turret and twelve inches on the barbettes. Her crew consisted of 29 officers and 370 men.

Important Injunction Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—The San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company brought suit today for an injunction directed against the California Pastoral and Agricultural Company. The purpose of the injunction is to prevent the defendant corporation from diverting the waters of the San Joaquin river in such quantities as to affect the supply in an irrigation canal owned by the plaintiff.

War Might Have Followed.

PARIS, February 15.—M. Millvovoy, speaking tonight at a patriot meeting at Surannes, claimed to know that the secret document upon which Dreyfus was condemned read thus: "Let them ask that cannibal Dreyfus what he has promised us."

(Signed.) "GUILAUME." M. Millvovoy added: "It is evident that war might follow the publication of such a document."

Bound for the Klondyke.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—The steamship Walla Walla sailed for the north today with a large number of Klondyke-bound passengers on board. She also carried a large number of dogs. The wrecker Whitlow may get away for Alaska. She goes directly to Skagway and Dyea and will carry, it is claimed, about 150 passengers. The fleet bound for Alaska in consequence of the gold excitement in the Klondyke is unprecedented in size. There are now under engagement and on the way to various ports in the extreme north no less than 125 vessels of various classes from all parts of the world, the majority of which will make San Francisco their stopping point.

A Pugilist Killed.

ANGELES CAMP, February 15.—Charles Slater, the sailor pugilist, was shot in the groin and fatally wounded by Joe Monteverdi today, as a result of a quarrel.

IN FAVOR OF FREE COINAGE

A Joint Manifesto is Issued

By Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

The Charge Made that the Government is Controlled By Foreign Syndicates.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The addresses on behalf of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties, which were the result of the conferences which have been in progress among the leaders of these parties at the capitol for the past few weeks, were issued today. They seek to unite the members of the three parties in future elections upon the financial issue as the question of paramount importance, and are separate appeals to each of the parties to consolidate all along the line for this purpose.

The address to Democrats is signed by Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and is endorsed by the Democratic Congressional Committee; that to the Populist by Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committee and the twenty-five other Populist members of the senate and house and that of the Silver Republicans by Chairman Charles Towne and the Silver Republican members in the senate and house and also by ex-Senator Dubois.

The addresses are quite lengthy and especially the latter group, containing the now familiar arguments in favor of free coinage.

THROUGH DEMOCRATIC ORGANS.

The Democratic address claims that the surrender of the Republican party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at last complete. "The present administration, called to power on the solemn pledge of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis to promote bimetalism, has formulated and sent to congress a bill, the leading purpose of which, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury avows, is to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard."

"The continued rise in value of gold, or which is the same thing, the continued fall in price, must inevitably transfer the property of all those engaged in active business, the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain or capital, to those who, avoiding the risk and effort of active business, only draw interest."

"The increase of 145 per cent in the value of money, caused by its increasing scarcity, from 1869 to 1894, as admitted by leading advocates of the gold standard, found expression at that time in extremely low prices and conditions of unexampled distress. "The discovery of gold and silver in extraordinary quantities and the great increase in the volume of metallic money resulting therefrom, relieved this distress and brought in its stead wonderful prosperity. Prices rose, business flourished, production increased, all were happy. Substantially this condition would have continued if both the precious metals had been allowed to remain in use as money, because they were being found in nearly sufficient quantities to increase the volume of money in proportion to the development of business. A wicked conspiracy, however, deprived one of them of the money function."

This address concludes: "After the bold declaration of the administration in favor of the gold standard no sincere bimetalist can ever again, by his vote or influence, give aid or encouragement to the Republican party. The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetalism or the advocates of the gold standard trusts and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle, but this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity and strike down forever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly."

AS POPULISTS SEE IT.

The Populist address opens by remarking that the conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last twenty-five years has been by direct and stealthy processes. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates in the office of public trust in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular policies. In name the administration was Democratic. The present administration is called Republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious policy of its predecessor.

"At length the selfish and brutal interests behind this conspiracy deem themselves strong enough to dispense with the caution and duplicity hitherto necessary to their success. "The administration boldly avows its endorsement of their scheme against the liberty and prosperity of the people. Within a few weeks it has formulated and sent to congress a bill, the leading purpose of which is, in the words of the secretary of the treasury, 'to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.'"

"In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, the plan of the administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest bearing paper money of the government; to issue interest bearing gold bonds, and to increase the powers,

privileges and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people money, the very life blood of business, to a selfish, heartless and irresponsible foreign syndicate, and its American agents and allies."

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The address of the silver Republicans is noteworthy for its brevity. It says in conclusion: "The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard and the advocates of monopoly are just nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme and to be able to defy the sovereignty of the people of the generations."

The many organizations that in this grave emergency become responsible, cordant councils or divided energies does not deserve the blessings we are all striving to preserve.

"Patriots and citizens: We call upon you to unite in this great common service of citizenship and patriotism. No man need surrender his party convictions. The results of our party need be abandoned. While striving to overthrow a common enemy no good purpose possible is served by emphasizing points in which we differ. But until this final assault of the enemy on the last remnants of our industrial and social independence is repelled, until the control of the money system of the country is rescued from the hands of special interests and secured to the whole people, the members of the great armies of political reform in every part of the United States should act in individual justice and harmony."

Death of J. A. Goodman.

Dr. J. A. Goodman, a native of West Virginia, aged seventy-five years, died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, J. G. Moore, 1811 O street. His death was the result of old age. The doctor lived in Missouri for many years, but during the last eleven years he resided in Helena and Fresno. He was an army surgeon during the war, serving with the 12th Illinois volunteers. Members of Atlanta Post, G. A. R., will conduct the funeral, which will occur on Thursday at ten o'clock.

The Wool Market.

Boston, February 15.—The demand for wool here this week has been quiet, but a firm tone obtained. The market for territory wools is firm on the scored basis of 50 cents per lb. medium and fine. These wools are firm but with slow demand. Australian wools hold firm, but show considerable falling off. Territory wools—Montana fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scored, 45@50c; staple, 50@55c; Utah, Wyoming, etc., 20c medium and fine, 15@17c; scored, 45@50c; staple, 52@55c; Australian scored, combing, superfine, 70@82c; combing, good, 65@68c; combing, average, 62@65c; Queensland combing, 65c.

No Sectarian Worship.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—By a vote of ten to thirty the house committee on military affairs refused to report favorably the bill authorizing any decomposition, sent or religion to erect a building for religious worship on any military reservation in the country.

MOST SERIOUS.

The Socialist Movement in Hungary.

Desperate Fighting Between the Kaschau Peasants and the Gendarmerie.

VIENNA, February 15.—The agrarian socialist movement in Hungary is becoming most serious. At Kistarkany, in the Kaschau district, a thousand peasants are in open revolt. They have murdered the local magistrate and are holding the village against the troops to restore order.

At Agrade in the same district, in a desperate fight between the gendarmes and the peasants, four were killed and twenty wounded. At Kurasz the socialists tried to liberate their imprisoned comrades, and the gendarmes were obliged to prevent an onset with leveled bayonets. A woman tried to wrest his rifle from a gendarme and the latter stabbed her in the breast. She fell dead. There have been many arrests and much disorder in other districts. At Szallmar a rioter has been killed. The sale of gunpowder has been prohibited in the disturbed localities and nobody is allowed out of doors after 7 o'clock in the evening without a special permit. There is talk of proclaiming a state of siege.

Maher Wins a Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Peter Maher and "Thunder Bolt" Smith, the colored Buffalo heavyweight, met at the Arena in this city tonight, in a six-round bout, and Maher won in the third round. The fighting was fast, and Maher had all the best of it.

Royal makes the food purer, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN CO.—FRESNO'S GREATEST STORE.

Spring Dress Goods and Silks.

We are now showing the latest and most exclusive styles of Fancy Wool and Silk Dress Goods in Bonnet Plaid, Poplin and Vigoroux Tailor-made Suits; also the very newest patterns of Fancy Waist and Dress Silks.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

First Spring opening of Ladies' Wash Shirt Waists made up in all the new Spring stuffs. Styles correct and fit guaranteed.

SPECIAL SALE

—IN OUR—

Kid Glove Department

—ON—

Thursday, February 17th.

350 pairs Ladies' Mocha Gloves, embroidered silk backs, with 2 large clasps, colors oxblood, green, brown and blue, regular price \$1.25 a pair.

FOR THIS SALE 95c A PAIR.

A VISIT TO OUR BARGAIN DEPARTMENT

MAY BE OF INTEREST TO YOU.

Pins, 1c a paper. 100-yard Spool Silk, 3c a spool. Handkerchiefs, 1c each. Lace, 2c a yard. Envelopes, 2c a package. Best Ink, 3c a bottle. Fancy Corsets, 45c a pair. Knitting Silk, 4c a spool. Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose, 5c a pair, and hundreds of other bargain items.

Kutner-Goldstein Co.,

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE SAN FRANCISCO UNDERWEAR HOUSE

Has made arrangements with Madam Blizard to teach her celebrated

SELF-FITTING SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

This is the simplest system of Dress Cutting that has ever been shown. A person with ordinary intelligence can learn to cut and fit by this system in two hours.

Madam Bliz, Zard, being a practical dressmaker, after trying every well-known system of charts and drafting devices and finding none that she could rely on, got up the present system, which adjusts itself to every curve and angle of the human form and leaves no doubt in your mind when cutting as to fit, as an absolute fit is assured. Madam Bliz Zard will be here up to April 1st, and will give her personal attention to each pupil.

To introduce the system we have cut the price to \$7.50 for chart and instructions, with a guarantee that you can cut and have a perfect-fitting waist after the first lesson. Call and investigate. County right for sale. Agents wanted.

San Francisco Underwear House

1817 MARIPOSA STREET.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,

"974"

The best family medicine.

Guaranteed by

Baker & Colson

—GO TO THE—

GILT EDGE LUNCH COUNTER

1023 J Street, for the

BEST IS CHINESE MEAL IN TOWN

ORGE SCROGELL, Prop.

SPRAY

PUMPS,

SPRAY

NOZZLES,

I. X. L.

Compound

—AT—

Barrett-Hicks Co's

THE BUTTER QUESTION

Is one Scott can solve. Very easy for you. SCOTT'S BUTTER, whether in summer or winter, remains the same fine even quality BUTTER. Fresh twice a week. Scott can guarantee that its equal in quality and price can't be found. The price is remarkably low for this time of the year:

Fresno Fancy Creamery..... 15c  
Liberty Fancy Creamery..... 14c  
Sugared rolls, sweet and nice. Regular price is 5c and 10c cents, but my price is lower—the same as on everything else. Don't forget that Scott sells pint bottle Cooper's Oil for 35 cents.

Homes Versus Houses



Very popular are the children of today. Kindergarten and all manner of things are regulated for their pleasure. Children love flowers. We hope you contemplate having several handsome plants. You will need palm stands. Perhaps several. See them at

W. F. McVey's,

1124—1124 J Street.

Hauptli Hotel,

SELMA, CAL.

The leading hotel of the town. Fine large rooms, well furnished. Good table. Reasonable rates. J. GEERING, Proprietor.

St. Louis Market.

R. O. PURYEAR.

Choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, Smoked and Pickled Meat

Telephone 462 Red. 1528 K street.

# THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE

## Some Sharp Comments in the Senate.

## The Government Charged With Carelessness.

## Claim Made That Nearly \$7,000,000 Could Have Been Saved to the Country.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—A resolution of inquiry offered yesterday by Mr. Harris of Kansas precipitated a spirited discussion of the Pacific railroad question in the senate today. The resolution called upon the Attorney-General for the reasons which induced him to abandon his plan of reorganizing the first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific and having the road operated by a receiver, Mr. Harris denounced the present plan to sell the road at the bid of the reorganization committee as defrauding the government out of nearly \$7,000,000. Mr. Foraker of Ohio explained the view taken of the matter by the administration, showing that the President was convinced the reorganization committee proposed to pay for the road all that it was worth. The resolution was finally passed in amended form.

"As was said once by the senator from Missouri (Ver), 'When they speak they lie, and when they are silent they tell the truth.'"

With this introduction Mr. Harris dismissed the value of the Kansas Pacific road, and said that having been a civil engineer on the line his information was that of an expert. He said that during the last eleven years the line had earned an amount equal to 4 per cent on \$30,000,000. He further said that on the 5th instant the Attorney-General had agreed to have the first mortgage bonds sold and have the road operated by a receiver. This arrangement, Mr. Harris said, was perfectly satisfactory to those for whom he spoke, but the intention of the Attorney-General to abandon that plan and to let the road be sold to the government of nearly \$7,000,000 was not only a surprise to him and others, but absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Harris maintained that the Kansas Pacific road was worth the lost cost of the government's claim and that it ought to be demanded by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Morgan, referring to the effort to pass a bill in the senate giving powers to the administration to become a bidder for the Kansas Pacific railroad, said he thought that the senate ought to take that measure up and pass it. "Whether it would be a concession or not, there is something taken place in the other branch of congress," he could not say.

"It would be possible, however, thus to demonstrate whether there was a power in the house of representatives which would stand in the way of the proposed measure intended to save the people of the country nearly \$7,000,000."

"Political parties will sometimes permit robberies. They will swallow the consequences of those robberies without a strain, but the people will not allow themselves to be juggled with whatever political parties may do," concluded Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Gear objected not only to the preamble of the resolution but also to the wording of the resolution as discourteous to the attorney-general. Referring to the petition of a London banking firm read as a part of Mr. Harris' remarks, which contained a suggestion that there was trouble between the reorganization committee and those whom they represented, he said that when he was asked to get honest men were likely to get their dues.

"This is a condemnation, directly to be withheld," exclaimed Mr. Harris. "When these thieves fall out perhaps the United States will get its dues."

Mr. Gear, continuing, regarded as the greatest blunder in the cap of the present administration the fact that it received one hundred cents on every dollar of the Union Pacific dividends.

"Then why is it willing to accept forty-eight cents on the dollar for the Kansas Pacific dividends?" inquired Mr. Morgan.

"I don't know that it is," replied Mr. Gear.

"But if it is perhaps it is because the road is worth only forty-eight cents on the dollar."

Mr. Foraker of Ohio discussed the situation as it had been viewed by the President. The President had asked congress to give him authority to enter the sale of the Kansas Pacific as a bidder, but congress had taken no action.

The final offer was made by the reorganization committee. The President had evidently regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

Mr. Gear moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on Pacific railroads.

Putting the vote on this motion Mr. Turpie declared that an effort was being made by the reorganization committee to recoup out of the Kansas Pacific sale what it was compelled to pay for the Union Pacific main line in addition to what it had expected to pay. He maintained that the Kansas Pacific branch was necessary to the owners of the main line, and that they were compelled to purchase the branch road. In view of this fact they ought to be forced to pay the \$6,000,000 of interest due.

Mr. Turpie offered the following resolution, and asked it that it over until morning:

"Resolved, As the opinion of the senate that the sale of the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific railroad made today ought not to be confirmed except upon the terms that the original claim and the interest due thereon from the said railway company of the Kansas Pacific division be paid in full by the bidders."

Mr. Gear's motion to refer the resolution to the Pacific railroad committee was defeated—19 to 24.

Two verbal agreements by Mr. Chandler were adopted without division. At 2:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, the senate went into executive session.

After the executive session the report of the Attorney-General on the Harris resolution was read. The bill was passed to create a local board for the

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The house put in a busy day. The time was devoted to the consideration of bills and joint resolutions presented under the call of committees and sixteen of more or less public importance were passed. An order was entered for the consideration of the bill relating to second-class mail matter on March 1st, 2d and 3d, and the order for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, which begins tomorrow, was modified so that the final vote should be taken on Saturday, instead of Monday, as arranged last week.

Considerable discussion arose over the consideration of amendments striking out the word "directors."

Mr. Johnson, Republican of Indiana, Mr. Cox, Mr. Fitzgerald, Democrats of Massachusetts, and others thought the directors of a bank in regard to loans and overdrafts should be on the same footing with those in the bill and it was passed, 65 to 28.

A bill, presented by the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, was passed, amending the law relating to the licensing of mates on ocean and river steamers.

Mr. Reid, Republican of California, from the committee on post offices and post roads, called up the bill to make it lawful to transmit through the mails private postal cards with a 1-cent stamp affixed. The bill was passed.

Mr. Lord then stated that it was very important that the house should act on the bill relating to a division of the law relating to second-class mail matter, as the postoffice appropriation bill was being held up pending the decision of the house on that measure. He asked that March 1st and 2nd be devoted to its consideration.

Mr. Lord then called up a bill reported by his committee requiring prepayment of postage on all first class mail matter, but after a brief debate, it was recommitted.

Mr. Duffell, Republican of Pennsylvania, asked for a modification of the order for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill (which begins tomorrow), by which the final vote should be taken on Saturday instead of Monday as originally ordered, with the understanding that Monday should be private bill day.

The modification of the order was agreed to. A bill was passed empowering registers and receivers of general land offices to issue subpoenas and compel attendance.

A bill was passed repealing the statute requiring affirmative proof of loyalty by the holders of bounty or land warrants.

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

## AMERICAN FRUIT.

### Some Recent German Revenue Regulations.

BERLIN, February 15.—The Reichsanzeiger is about to publish the instructions for carrying out the decree regulating the imports of American fruit. The Bremen senate has already published instructions, going into effect yesterday, and other ports and revenue stations will follow suit.

Concessions of the district laws are punishable by confiscation of the goods and a fine of 100 marks. Infractions of the police regulations are punishable by a fine of 60 marks.

Consul Embury has notified the United States embassy of delay in the admission of fruit waste, used in the Rheinland Jollies.

## DOLLAR MARK.

### May Wheat Comes Very Close to It.

### "Shorts" Anxious to Get to Cover—Indications Point to Another Rise.

CHICAGO, February 15.—For a few minutes following the opening in wheat it looked as if the dollar market for May was at last to be reached. There was hardly any wheat offered for sale on the curb and this condition also prevailed when the regular market opened.

Reports that Leiter had contracted with the Lathrop road for the moving of 2,000,000 bushels of his wheat to the seaboard came from New York. They were not substantiated, but the report rapidly spread that May wheat is almost completely tied up by Leiter influences, and while the market opened there was a rush of anxious shorts to get under cover.

May wheat closed yesterday at 98 1/2 and opened today at 98 3/4 to 98 1/2. Even at this substantial advance the market was almost bare of offerings and the price was bid up steadily to 98 3/4. A peculiar feature of the advance was the number of short loss orders in short wheat. Wheat began to come out off a "call" price, 98 1/2, had been passed, but offerings were eagerly accepted and the market did not hesitate much until 98 3/4 had been reached. This price brought out a lot of wheat from commission houses and May dropped back to 98 1/2. There it hung for a time.

Argentine cables repeated yesterday's reports of poor threshing returns and lower exportable estimates. A little before midday the price shot up again under a renewed demand from shorts and May rose to 99 1/2 before the reaction came. Leiter had sold no wheat during the day. On the contrary, he was credited with buying a little. This added to the belief that he is in control of the May market and started buying again. May closed at 98 3/4 to 98 1/2.

Cars were active and higher. May closed with an advance of 3/4 to 1c. Provisions were fairly active. May pork closed 20c higher and May lard and ribs unchanged.

## RAILROAD STRIKES.

### A Proposition to Submit Them to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The senate committee on education and labor today decided by a unanimous vote to report favorably the bill prepared by the trainmen of the country and recently introduced in the senate by Senator Kyle, providing for the arbitration of railroad strikes by a board of arbitrators to be chosen by the strikers and the interstate commerce commission. Before deciding to report the bill the committee heard arguments from Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. H. H. Hays, and from Mr. E. J. Connelley, president of the trainmen. All of them supported the bill. They agreed in the opinion that the passage of the bill would put an end to railroad strikes.

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# A TASTE OF STERN JUSTICE

## No Indulgence for an English Lord.

## Five Years in the Penitentiary.

## The Accused Pleaded Guilty and Got Off Lightly at That.

### Scene in Court.

LONDON, February 15.—In the Central criminal court today Lord William Neville, fourth son of the Marquis of Abernethy, who was placed on trial charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, the money lender, against Spencer Clay to recover £11,112 due on two promissory notes cashed by Lord Neville, pleaded guilty of fraud, but claimed he was not guilty of forgery. He was sentenced to five years penitentiary.

No celebrated case has ever brought such a fashionable crowd to the Old Bailey. Broughams blocked the approach and ladies in their smartest frocks overflowed the jury box and burlesque seats. Lady Neville was present. The prisoner was evidently ill at ease, but he assented to the indictment in clear tones.

After the latter caused by his pleading guilty of fraud had subsided, the prisoner was allowed to take a seat in the dock as he is recovering from a serious illness. Prosecutor Matthews narrated the circumstances of the fraud as already known and at the conclusion of his remarks he intimated that he would accept the prisoner's plea as satisfying the requirements of justice.

Mr. Lawson Walton pointed out that Lord Neville had voluntarily come forward to face the consequences of his deception and had fully confessed his crime. The court added, was in great financial difficulties and had not realized that he was committing a breach of the criminal law. The prisoner, Mr. Walton further said, never intended that Lieutenant Clay should suffer. He believed the securities would lie in the hands of Sam Lewis until he secured money elsewhere.

Mr. Walton's effort at extenuation was applauded by the spectators. Prosecutor Matthews again arose and adhered to the statement regarding Lord Neville's illness, which has been ascribed to over-indulgence in morphine, as preventing the prisoner from making an arrangement with Mr. Lewis in regard to the notes and thus obviating the present prosecution. He said that Lord Neville's other debts to Mr. Lewis amounted to £70,000 when the notes were signed. Then Mr. Walton interposed the remark, "I believe the £70,000 has been paid."

Judge Lawrence summed up sternly, but with a voice which shook and at times almost broke with emotion. The Judge said:

"In my opinion, the crime is as great as though he had abstracted the sum of £70,000. Lieutenant Clay's pocket or had burglarized Mr. Lewis' office and had stolen it. It had been some wretched clerk with a wife and seven children who had incurred a heavy loss and helped himself at his master's till, I am afraid there would have been no one to speak in extenuation, but the higher the position the person holds the higher his responsibilities."

"I am sorry to say I have looked in vain for extenuating circumstances. It is as bad a case of fraud as it is possible to conceive. You have brought shame and dishonor upon an august and noble family and sorrow and suffering on your neck and breast. Your crime is great and your sentence must be severe. It is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years."

The prisoner was hurried off to Newgate prison, where he was allowed an interview with his wife and family. After the interview Lord Neville was removed to Wormwood Scrubs prison.

The prisoner's face did not evince much surprise at the severity of his sentence, but his untidy gait on leaving the prisoners' dock showed that he had been in a state of collapse.

The sentence caused a great sensation among those present in court and many of the ladies broke into sobs.

## All Quiet in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Minister Corea has informed the state department that he has received a cablegram from the Dictator of the Greater Republic and from the president of the state of Nicaragua, informing him that the invaders who entered that state a few days ago, have been utterly routed and that consequently the republic is still at peace, all of the inhabitants being engaged in their usual occupations.

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## TOBACCO IN FLORIDA.

### A Possible Outcome of the Cuban Revolution.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department has returned to the city from a week's visit to Florida made at the suggestion of the President to study the production of that country.

"In an interview the Secretary said: 'The most striking development I found in Florida was the growth of the tobacco interest. Within the last few years the Cubans have come over from their native land, many who had been life-long tobacco growers and understand the art from the planting of the seed to the curing of the leaf. The Cubans recognize the humane lands of Florida as being very similar to that of the best tobacco land in Cuba. The American 'taught on' to the business very rapidly.'

"The state statistics show that the Cubans sold last year 100,000,000 cigars and the sales of tobacco in all its forms brought the Cubans \$13,000,000. The United States still pays yearly to Cuba, \$12,000,000 for tobacco. This is what Florida is reaching out for."

Nominations Confirmed. WASHINGTON, February 15.—The senate today confirmed these nominations: To be receiver of public moneys—J. H. Bauman of Holbrook, Ariz.; at Tucson, Ariz.

To be registrar of the land office—J. W. Johnson, at Lincoln, Neb.; G. W. Stewart, at Visalia, Cal.

To be attorney—R. E. Morrison, territory of Arizona.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. Baker & Colson refund the money if it fails to cure. The Quinine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

The Minook. If you want the choicest wines, liquors and cigars drop in at the Minook, No. 1119 J street. Almost free lunch, to be had in the city. J. M. GRANTMAN.

For the finest lunch and glass of beer go to the Tivoli.

Well known headquarters. D. E. & Co. Cosmopolitan, the only first-class restaurant in town. Open day and night. 1025 Mariposa. Saffron House, Proprietor.

The Tivoli is the only place in Fresno to get the genuine Tivoli music.

Public spirited business men will have their ads. in the new directory.

Blacksmith supplies at D. E. & Co.'s.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eruptions, skin diseases may secure instant relief by using Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great skin remedy. Dr. D. Padlock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

For a description of the new book, "The Best Railway," see page 10.

10 CENT TRIAL SIZE. The Best Railway. San Francisco to Chicago.

LOOK AT THE TIME:

LEAVE DAILY FOR EXAMPLE

San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Tuesday

San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Wednesday

San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Thursday

San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Friday

San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Saturday

San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Sunday

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San Francisco, 12:05 A.M. Saturday



Parents who are interested in the  
tion of sex should consult him.

Hotel. H. Steimayer's Restaurant, 189  
neg- bar at Farmers' Exchange, 189  
\* street, Edgerley block.

afternoon, and a fine musical performance with refreshments in the evening.  
\*  
ner, 35 cents.

tinued use cured him. For sale by  
\* Bros., corner Hughes hotel.

Clerk Board of Supervisors, Fresno Co.  
By J. B. JOHNSON, Deputy Clerk.

1. and State courts at San Francisco and  
26 Angeles.













